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HON. W. A. GRAHAM.

The Hillsboro *Recorder*, in an editorial, urging the importance of securing our best men to the Convention, has this to say of the distinguished statesman above named:

"To our people of Orange we make no suggestion of names in this issue. We, however, will accept spontaneously to every mind. The name of W. A. Graham, identified with every virtue, honored by so much of previous service to his State and to his country, and but this crowning act of devotion to fill the measure of his patriotic duties. A people accustomed to regard him, as truly upon the wisdom of his counsels, demands his last service of his time and his talents. We believe we will respond to this call, if health permits. And we thank we say, without fear or opposition, make our nomination."

We highly have respectfully but at the same time most earnestly to insist that Gov. Graham shall be a member of the Convention and we frankly confess that we do so from what may in certain other be considered selfish motives.

And as the secure by a negro majority the white people of New Hanover [illegible] there will be any [illegible] from this county, to the Convention in which can or will truly reflect their wishes. This is simply our [illegible] question, for even if that party [illegible] man who combined the [illegible] and the requisite [illegible] for position, he could not be elected. To lose sight of [illegible] beyond the [illegible] to lose sight of the [illegible] Gov. Graham. And if we were to search the whole State we could find no one [illegible] more for us, who would be [illegible] under which we could [illegible] than WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Nor is this true of New Hanover only alone. It is true of all the other counties in the State entitled to one delegate; they too, are entitled to one [illegible] and we feel indeed that the very [illegible] best understand the existing of the county government imposed by negro rule upon us and that the present Constitution should be altered by a Convention of such [illegible] changes that Constitution. But [illegible] before the good people [illegible] in that Convention, who without forgetting the [illegible] of constitution as will zealously guard the rights of others less fortunate.

Let Governor GRAHAM be such a man? It needless to say. His [illegible] talents and [illegible] will make him the foremost man in any Convention ever of the [illegible] North Carolina can assemble. Added to this [illegible] in regard to [illegible] made to the Convention, point to him pre-eminently as the man to [illegible] the negro and [illegible] Carolina must look for [illegible] Convention.

We therefore, that we [illegible] but [illegible] Graham and [illegible] for the Convention.

THE CONTEST.

The *Boston Post* concludes an article congratulating its readers [illegible] Vermont in Oct. giving [illegible] way which reflections [illegible]

[illegible] prime [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1875.

THE CONVENTION AND THE LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTIONS UPON ITS POWERS.

True to its habits and to its instincts the Radical party continues its opposition to any change in the iniquitous Constitution forced upon us seven long weary years ago. From April, 1868, when, in obedience to its mandates, Canby turned his bayonets from blood-letting to Constitution-making, to April, 1875, the Radical party has persistently and doggedly opposed any and every change in the Constitution. During the whole of these anxious eventful years no proposition for any change in the Constitution, whether by Convention or by legislative enactment, has ever received the assent of that party; on the contrary every such proposition has been bitterly and persistently opposed and so successfully too that it was not until five years had passed that the first amendment could be gotten directly before the people. But from that day the fate of the Radical party was sealed. Not only were the amendments then submitted to them ratified by the people, but at the very next election two-thirds of the members they sent to the Legislature belonged to that political party which had pledged itself from the imposition of the Constitution to destroy all of its obnoxious features at the earliest possible day.

The Legislature thus constituted met in Raleigh and in due course of time passed by the regular constitutional two thirds vote a bill calling a Convention to alter and amend the Constitution, and thus by the redemption of its oft repeated pledges the Democratic party after a long and hotly contested fight—a fight that lasted as long as the war of the Revolution—has brought the people of North Carolina to the point that marks the end of hope and the beginning of fruition.

But what is victory worth unless we secure its fruits? What would be thought of a victorious army, that, after handsomely winning a hotly contested battle, should permit its fruits to slip from its grasp. The Democratic party is now in the position of an army that has just won a splendid victory, and the question is whether we shall enjoy the fruits of that victory, or whether we shall throw them away. We must not delude ourselves into the belief that because we have beaten the Radical party so badly it no longer exists, or that it is no longer an enemy. The Radical party and the Democratic party can never become one except by mortality putting on immortality, and corruption putting on corruption. The conflict between the two is an irrepressible one and has not yet been ended.

But to come to particulars. The Convention has been ordered and will undoubtedly assemble. There is no power upon earth under either State or Federal laws that can now prevent the assembling of the Convention on the 6th of September next. But still the irrepressible conflict goes on. It being impossible to prevent the Convention from assembling the purpose now is to possess a controling influence among its members when it does assemble, in order to secure its immediate adjournment *sine die* that is, as soon as it shall have complied by organization with the act of Assembly calling it into existence but before the Constitution shall have been touched. That such is the purpose of the Radical party is openly avowed in its last issue by perhaps the most prominent Radical paper in the State, we refer of course to the Statesville *American*. And thus it is proposed to cheat us out of the fruits of a victory won after seven years of hard fighting. Shall we permit it to be done?

The only reason aside from an indisposition to change the Constitution that we have seen urged thus far, why such a course ought to be pursued, is one that has been urged out of the State as well as in it, and that is the fear that the Convention, if a majority of its members shall be Democrats, will disregard the restrictions and prohibitions, the Legislature saw fit to impose upon its action and change the homestead and other provisions of the Constitution that it is assumed and we think rightfully assumed, the people desire not to be interfered with. That the Democratic party has no such purpose every sensible, well informed man knows full well. In the first place, two-thirds of the Legislature that imposed the restrictions were Democrats. If a Democratic Legislature imposed the restrictions, what reason is there to suppose that a Democratic Convention would disregard them if it could? None in the world. Have any Democratic speakers urged such a course? Not a one so far as we have heard. Have any Democratic papers urged such a course? So far as we know the Salisbury *Watchman* is the only paper throughout the length and breadth of the State that has seen proper to advocate a policy that if adopted by the party will in our humble judgment prove its death warrant. There is no danger then that any such policy will be adopted. In every way in which legislators can be bound the members of the Convention will be bound to regard the restrictions and prohibitions imposed upon them by the Act of Assembly to which the Convention owes its existence. Before he can vote upon the most unimportant question every member must most solemnly swear to regard and obey those restrictions and prohibitions. And then to crown all before the new Constitution can go into effect it must be ratified by the people, so that the people keep the entire control of the matter until the very last moment.

It is idle, then, to talk about there being danger that the Convention will disregard the restrictions imposed it. But even idle suggestions sometimes do harm, and is a bad plan to furnish the enemy with ammunition, no matter in how small quantities. The people, through their representatives in the Legislature have said that certain changes in the Constitution they want and that certain others they do not want. The assertion is now heard from those opposed to any change that the changes not desired will be made, and color is sought to be given to that assertion by the declarations of a single Democratic paper. We regret extremely that such a declaration should have been made; but having been made, we beg leave to suggest to the Democratic press of the State whether it will not be better to give such a plain, emphatic expression of opinion upon the question as shall forever put at rest the purpose of the Democratic party and its members, whether in Convention or out of it, in regard to the restrictions imposed by the Legislature.

For ourselves we have only to say that although we were opposed to the adoption of some of the restrictions yet, having been adopted, our motto is THE RESTRICTIONS MUST AND SHALL BE OBEYED.

SENATOR RANSOM.

The Shelby *Banner* declares its choice for the next President of the United States to be Senator MATTHEW W. RANSOM, "the peer in statesmanship, patriotism and wisdom of any man in the Nation." He has, says the *Banner*, "done more for the good of the whole country and especially for the South than all the combined wisdom and co-operation of her honored statesmen since the war. His late speech in the Senate on Southern affairs and in behalf of the down-trodden South is the grandest piece of oratory extant."

We heartily concur with our esteemed cotemporary in thinking Senator RANSOM fully qualified to fill the office of President of the United States with the highest honor to himself and the greatest benefit to the whole country, but the time has not yet come when a Southern man can hope to occupy that position. For years yet Southern men cannot hope to hold any office that requires the suffrages of the voters of the Northern States. This being true beyond all question, we think it inexpedient to urge the claims of any Southern man for either place on the Presidential ticket, no matter how pre-eminent his qualifications may be; and in this view of the case, we have reason to know that Senator RANSOM himself fully concurs, as does Senator GORDON, of Georgia, who has been spoken of in connection with the nomination for Vice President on the Democratic ticket in 1876.

A UNITED SOUTH.

Mr. Blaine and his set, the more moderate faction of the Radical party, while they disavow feelings of hostility to the South and disapprove of any further legislation of the reconstruction pattern, affect to believe there is danger to the country from the united front our people present. Mr. Blaine no longer talks so much about treason and rebels as about undue sectional preponderance. He warns the Northern people that there is danger that the South will, ere long, shape and control the destinies of the nation unless the Northern people shall vote solidly with the Radical party.

It would doubtless be far better for the whole country if sectional unity was not a necessity for the South. It is literally true of us that united we stand, divided we fall. And who is to be blamed because we are thus united? Who has forced this necessity upon us, and against what have we united? It is the Radical party that has done this thing. We have been outraged and oppressed by that party to such an extent that it would be little short of a miracle if we had not united in a common defense. The fight has been against bad laws and bad government administered by bad men. Why then should not the white people of the South be a unit for the Democratic party? Indeed, would it not be well if the whole country were thoroughly united in opposition to the outrages committed by the Radical party upon their liberties and their Constitutional rights?

Mr. Blaine and his set may say what they please, the South will ever seek to present an unbroken front so long as the rights of the States and of their citizens are in danger. But is Mr. Blaine honest in deprecating so great unanimity of sentiment among us, or has he suddenly waked to the danger therefrom when he finds that unanimous sentiment is against instead of being in favor of his party as heretofore? Time was, if we mistake not, when there was as much unity at the South as there is now, but did Mr. Blaine or any other member of his party raise his warning voice and bid his fellow citizens beware of the danger that was impending over the country? Or is it that Southern unity is dangerous when in favor of the Democratic party and harmless when in favor of the Republican party? As the St. Louis *Republican* well and truly says:

> As long as the Southern States all voted, or were made to vote, the Republican ticket, Mr. Blaine found no fault with Southern unity; that was a sectionalism so highly commendable as to warrant being maintained by all manner of artificial appliances; and, even now, if the Republicans could devise some not very unreasonable scheme to transfer the entire Southern vote to their party, there is not a shadow of doubt that it would have Speaker Blaine's hearty approval. It is not the Southern unity, so much as the loss of that unity to his party, that troubles the ex-Speaker.

United States Treasurer Spinner is the only man living whose photograph has been in the possession of everybody in the country and is sought by all ages and sexes, without reference to color or previous condition of servitude.

A resident of Milledgeville, Ga., who saw the recent whirlwind strike the Oconee river, says the water went up, he thinks, a hundred feet in the air, and for a few moments the bottom of the river where the tornado passed was laid bare, and the mud and soil was blown into the tops of the trees.

One who has traveled through a great portion of Ohio, says that since the temperance crusade, things have gone on about as usual. Those who want a drink can get it. In many towns the temperance legislation has been repealed, and in more than one locality the saloons are increased instead of diminished. The crusade was an illustration of the periodical excitements to which Americans are subject, and of course are action was expected. The principles of temperance are not to be healthily helped by such paroxysmal spurts.

20TH MAY, 1775.

The Charlotte *Southern Home* publishes an important piece of information touching the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. It says:

> We learn by a private letter from Bolivar, Tenn., that this distinguished grandson of Col. Thos. Polk, (Col. Horace M. Polk) of revolutionary fame, has some important facts in regard to the Mecklenburg Declaration. Among other things, an extract from a Raleigh paper of 1809, giving a speech delivered at Chapel Hill, in which there is an eloquent allusion to the great event of the 20th of May, 1775. The silly notoriety hunters object that not until 1819 did the Declaration attract public attention. But Col. Polk can show by the record that ten years before that, and in the lifetime of the actors in that grand movement, a speaker at the University of the State claimed for old Mecklenburg the honor of first proclaiming independence."

THE CONVENTION AND ITS MEMBERS.

The important duty of selecting suitable Delegates for the Constitutional Convention now devolves upon the people. These delegates, as our esteemed cotemporary, the Statesville *Landmark* well says, should be selected with the reference, exclusively, to capacity, information, experience in public affairs and solid patriotism, or it would be better there should be no Convention. Remember this: No decent, fit man will thrust himself upon his fellow-citizens as a candidate for delegate, but will wait for his services to be called for. The man whose fitness for the great work to be done is so doubtful that his neighbors do not readily perceive it, should be content to stay at home. To the PEOPLE the duty of selecting the wisest, safest and best man among them should be left; and the PEOPLE should fully appreciate that it *is* their duty to select *only* such.

JUDGE DICK'S OPINION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

At Greensboro recently Judge Dick declined to express any opinion as to the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill—believing such a course premature—but expressed a concurrence in the construction of the law adopted by the Ohio courts. He holds to the opinion that the act gives the colored man no rights in this State that he did not possess under the old statute laws, with the exception of trial in the Federal Courts, if he so elect. He was positive as to the right of the State to regulate the marriage question; and held that the law only applied to railroads, steamboats, hotels and theatres, and did not necessarily place negroes and whites together in these, but only entitled the colored man to the same accomodation as the white man if he can afford it. Separate apartments and coaches could be designated for each race, and neither could infringe upon the rights of the other. This is substantially as the *Greensboro Patriot* understood the Judge's charge to the Grand Jury.

ONE OF GRANT'S LAST

The Philadelphia *Times* gives the following account of Mr. John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, one of the President's latest appointments. It says:

> Cessna is in. He stands a little low in the class, being, we believe, about sixteenthly of the rejected force bill Congressmen, who have had their reward in the shape of official crumbs from the Administration table. Cessna is often somewhat late in the start, but he is something wonderful on the home-stretch. He was quite late getting into the Republican party—indeed he got in about the time that some better men began to think of getting out, but he made up in energy what he lost in years. He was a prominent candidate for Governor before the Democratic State Convention of 1863, and had he been nominated, the President would now be just one short in dilapidated Congressmen to be provided for; but he wasn't nominated and he entered the Republican party a year or so thereafter and became a most importunate candidate about the same time. Having been elected to Congress in 1868 in the Presidential tide, he managed to so represent his district as to be beaten in 1870 by Mr. Meyers, but he compassed a third nomination and went through again in the Greeley breakdown of 1872. In 1874 he so distracted the party in a fruitless effort to be nominated a fourth time, that a Democrat was elected by over 1,000 in the face of 1,000 Republican majority. Such a record, strengthened by the most super-serviceable devotion to power, naturally made Mr. Cessna a prime favorite with the Administration, and when he led the party in the House on the Arkansas infamy against the protest of nearly every Republican of national repute for trusted leadership, he had but to be borne on his battered shield to the White House and have his wounds healed. He is now Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and he will fill the bill with rare success. He is not only a good lawyer, a quality that has long been needed about the Attorney General's office, but he is a first-class politician, according to the Administration standard. He has brains, and, if the novelty of such a possession in Washington circles shall not embarrass him, he will be the most useful henchman the President can command. He will reorganize the "Outrage Mill" whenever the necessity arises, and will furnish unfortunate colored brethren drawn, quartered or toasted to order to fire the Northern heart, to save any election that involves the interests of his Chief. And he will go the whole Administration figure. When the Hawleys and the Phelpses and the Robertsees are before the people as Republican nominees, he will see that the postmasters, revenue officers and dependents generally stab keenly and to the vital points, and slaughter them in the Republican fold. Altogether we congratulate the President on Mr. Cessna's appointment. One more unfortunate gone to his rest. The still sadly importunate can close up the ranks one step nearer the throne!

The Oldest Lawyer in the World.

The oldest lawyer in the country, and perhaps in the world, is the Hon. Eibert Herring, of New York, who has celebrated his ninety-eighth birthday. He remembers New York when he city did not extend much beyond Ann street, and when the best people resided below Wall street, and when Bridewell jail stood on the site of the City Hall, and when the city was not half the size of Newark. Mr. Herring has lived in New York for more than ninety years, was admitted to the Bar in 1798, and was a judge of the Marine Court the year Napoleon became Emperor of France. Charles O'Conor, now an old and illustrious man, was a student in his office. Mr. Herring was also Commissioner of Indian affairs—the first that held the position. The presence of a man like Mr. Herring among us, who lived in a world which seems to have rolled into a distant past, is a poetic illustration of the centennial time upon which we have fallen. Lives like these are monuments and should be cherished.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Seven years is the time counted for the construction of the tunnel between England and France.

Colonel Jefferson Davis and *Captain* Ulysses S. Grant are invited to a reunion of the officers in the Mexican war in Austin, Texas, on the 8th of May.

Germany's military forces, including those of Bavaria, comprise at this moment 31,830 officers, 1,329,600 men, 314,970 horses, 2,700 field and 820 siege pieces of canon.

Gen. Marcus J. Wright, formerly a Confederate general, has received from the Khedive of Egypt the appointment of Adjutant-General in the Egyptian army, with the rank and pay of Colonel.

Hans Christian Andersen, the great fairy romancer, celebrated his seventieth birthday at his home in Copenhagen, April 2. His admirers in Denmark on that day placed in his hands the lists of subscription for a national monument to him in the Rosenborg Park at Copenhagen.

There are fears expressed that the great Salt Lake of Utah will soon grow too large for its confines. Since 1861 there has been a steady rise, and it is eating under the land on both sides a tremendous rate. Whether it is indignant at the intrusion of the Mormons or is tired of lying so long on the same bed, is not stated.

The Washington *Star* (Republican) takes matters more philosophically than some of its party organs. It says: "A Republican cotemporary that spoke of Connecticut last week as the Land of Steady Habits, now, in holy wrath, characterizes it as the Wooden Nutmeg State. But Connecticut will come out all right when we get through with these troublesome 'off years.'"

A noticeable sale of real estate took place in New York recently, when four lots on the grand boulevard were disposed of at prices ranging from $4,000 to $4,500. A few years ago any one of these lots would have brought more money than was realized at this sale for the four. Will hard times and general depression account sufficiently for such a shrinkage in values as here shown?

It is said that Prince August Alexander Louis Ferdinand Alexis Charles William Maurice Albert Adelbert, of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein, Westphalia, is about to marry the daughter of a poor schoolmaster. That the girl is going to marry A. A. L. F. A. C. W. M. A. A., of S.-W.-H., merely to secure his name for a well rope of extraordinary length, seems to be the general opinion in Westphalia.

The Vermont sugar-makers are having a rather hard time, and as yet have scarcely manufactured a pound. The Winter has been particularly severe in Windham county. During the first four days of last week the mercury fell below zero, and on Monday reached eighteen degrees below, while there are three feet of snow on the level, and three miles from Brattleboro village the fences are invisible.

The last letter ever written by Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson is in the possession of the Southern Historical Society. It was addressed to Gen. Lee, under date of May 2, 1863, and reads as follows: "General—The enemy has made a stand at Chancellor's, which is about two miles from Chancellorsville. I hope as soon as practicable to attack. I trust that an ever-kind Providence will bless us with success."

Dan Rice has come out of the shadows of bankruptcy with a smiling face and proposes to start his old show this month. The reason Dan got out of his troubles so quickly was because he owed $85,000 and had assets valued at $60. This was a thin exhibit, therefore, for creditors, and not one of them appeared the other day at the called meeting. Dan is going to borrow the money to set himself up again from his wife, who always keeps a "few shots in the locker."

The Indian Commissioners throws all the trouble about the Black Hills business on General Custer's expedition last Fall, which he says was utterly uncalled for and unnecessary. He further accuses the War Department of having little or no respect for the rights of the Indians, affirming that nothing would have been done towards keeping intruders from the auriferous reservation, if the Indian Bureau had not made the most strenuous appeals for justice to its charges.

The news from Peru to the 14th ult. is interesting from the fact that another great discovery of guano has just been made in an out-of-the-way place. This time it has been found below a hard crust of sand some few leagues to the south of Iquique, the principal port whence nitrate is shipped from Peru. This guano has been analyzed and found to be of the best quality.

The Nashville *Union and American* more than suspects that the alarming story about the yellow fever at Key West was a heartless hoax gotten up by the government to cover the retreat of the Mexican junketers. It is difficult to explain otherwise the course of Senators Cameron, Anthony, Chandler, Dennis and Patterson in taking passage on the "infected" Dispatch for a cruise back round the "infected" coast of Florida. Cameron claims that in this diversion he pays the entire expenses of the Dispatch while in his service, even to the coal and salaries of the men, and will, if there be no war with Mexico, get up another excursion in the fall.

The transit of Venus observations it is said is likely to cost the government about three times as much as the original estimates. The observations having been taken, it is now discovered that the work of computation will not only be very elaborate, but the calculations involved are of so abstruse and intricate a nature as to require the services of a most efficient corps of computers and several years of constant labor. For this purpose Congress appropriated but $3,000 which will fall far short of what will be required. Reports have been received from the chiefs of all the American parties engaged in making the observations. The material accumulated is immense, both mathematical and photographic.

FACTUAL F. EDDY.

He Gives the Chicago Tribune Reporter a Touch of West Point Etiquette, and Sends a Mild Message to the Terrible Storey.

The result of an interview with the gallant Col. Frederick Dent Grant is given by the Chicago Times: Col Fred Grant, one of the staff of Gen Sheridan, the son-in-law of a Chicago millionaire, a graduate of West Point, and the son of his father, the President of the United States of America, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel. He has been there a day or two, and stops there because he prefers it to the Palmer House, and because it is more congenial. The Times was not unmindful of the advent into this city of so distinguished a gentleman, and appreciating his inestimable services as a hero, and learning that it was not improbable that he would engage in banking here, upon the earnings which he has laid aside by the sweat of his own brow both in Europe and America, sent a representative to call upon him at his hotel, to ascertain the views of the Colonel upon his rumored embarkation in business here; upon his opinion of the Palmer House as a hotel; upon his ideas as to whether the world was flat or round; upon his views as to the Beecher-Tilton affair, and the extent to which he thought Elizabeth was criminal; also upon the financial condition of the country, the speed of Bonner's steeds, and other matters upon which it is known that the gallant Colonel holds othodox views. The reporter called in the afternoon and sent a note, couched in the following language, to the son-in-law of H. H. Honors:

> GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, April 7.—Lieut. Col. Fred Grant, U. S. A.—DEAR SIR:—The Chicago Times desires to obtain your views upon certain matters which its reporter will present to you this evening at 7:30 o'clock, with your kind permission.
>
> Very respectfully,
>
> REPORTER CHICAGO TIMES.

The clerk whistled up his "livery" and sent him flying to "Col. Grant, 202," while the reporter waltzed before a mirror to get himself in proper shape to appear before

THE YOUNG MAN FROM WEST POINT.

Every posture was practiced until perfection was thought to be obtained in the art of court reception. Much to the relief of the reporter, "Col. Grant, 202," was not in. He had gone out riding. This gave the reporter further time to practice and read up on the Beecher matter; the topography of the Black Hills and the system of culture and refinement when young men have to become proficient in before they leave West Point. Military maps were were also consulted, and the fields where the colonel had led many a radiant band to the enemy and surrendered them without bloodshed were noted down. Then an hour was spent in Mose O'Neill's tonsorial chair, and everything was gotten up in a style worthy of the family to whose representative the reporter was soon to present himself. The hour of 7:30 o'clock arrived. With elastic step and a multitude of coined phrases in his mind, the reporter stepped in at the Grand Pacific and sent up his card. Again an able-bodied civil rights man appeared before the keen whistle of the obliging clerk. "Col. Grant, 202."—Five minutes, upon which brief moment there seemed to swing the destinies of the third term, vanished, and the young mulatto from "202" approached:

"Col. Grant will be down in a few minutes," he said to the clerk.

The clerk, with a wave of the hand and a twist of his mustache, turned to the trembling man of the Times and said in a stentorian voice:

"Col. Grant will be down in a few minutes—ah."

The reporter bowed, and awaited the approach of the man from "202."

In a few minutes there descended a man from the grand stairway, a young man with a mustache and a cut away coat. His cheeks were broad as though they had been mapped out for a crop of Burnside whiskers, and failed to produce. His step was high, and his bearing a la minht ire in the extreme. There was a slight lull in the grand hallway as he approached and picked up a toothpick at the office desk, and then the hum of human voices went on as before. The hour had come. Hastily the Times man glanced into a mirror and pulled up his collar. Here is what followed, according to the rules of etiquette at West Point:

Col. Grant (to clerk) who sent that card up to my room?

Clerk (to the blushing reporter)—Are you the gentleman

WHO SENT A CARD TO COL. GRANT;

you are the Times Reporter?

Reporter—I am.

Clerk—Col. Grant, this is the gentleman from the Times.

Reporter touches his hat according to the rules of West Point, bows as they do in Europe at a court reception, and paused.

Col. Grant—what do you want? (This was said in an excited manner.)

Reporter—If you are not engaged for a few minutes, the Times desires to obtain your views about—

Col. Grant—(drawing himself up as they do at West Point when they are learning etiquette)—Don't you think it pretty G—d d—d impudent in Storey to send down here to ascertain my views about anything?

The reporter begged leave to inform Col. Grant that a reporter was not expected to make inquiries beyond his instructions. He was detailed to do his work and was expected to carry it out.

Col. Grant—You can tell Storey to go to hell.

The reporter blushed, and again approached the Colonel in an apologetic way.

Col. Grant—What do you want any how?

Reporter—Will you inform the public through the Times if it is true that you will soon open a bank here?

Col. Grant—You can tell the Times its none of its d—d business. If Storey wants to know what I am going to do, let him come here to see ME! He has abused me and my family, and now sends to interview me!

The reporter again spoke mildly, and said something about people getting unduly excited.

Col. Grant—Don't speak to me, sir! Don't speak to me! I want no reporter to speak to me—no reporter of the Chicago Times. I want nothing to do with you or anybody who is on it.

Several gentlemen gathered around and the reporter walked away. He was followed by two or three parties, who spoke very disrespectfully of Freddy. But they were reminded that West Point etiquette was peculiar.

The reporter who visited Col. Grant has, in his journalistic time, had occasion to meet the James boys, of Missouri, Quantrell, and several leading cut-throats and bummers of the West. He was never received with as much familiarity and frankness by them as he received from Col. Fred Grant last night, of 202, at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Will Col. Grant open a bank? "Let us have peace."

THE Hon. B. F. Wade has declined to be the Republican candidate for the Governorship of Ohio. His first reason, as given in his letter, is that his voice is not strong enough to make a speech, and the second reason that he would sooner beg for old clothes than ask any mortal man for office. A third reason is that he cannot afford to take the position. It seems cruel, says the New York *Herald*, yet it cannot avoid stating the fourth reason, which Mr. Wade does not give. It is that the Democratic majority in Ohio is about forty thousand. This reason makes all his other reasons seem unnecessary.

THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT GOT POSSESSION OF IT.

The Claim of the Lee Family Valid One.

Communication to the N. Y. World.

In 1857 Mr. George Washington Park Custis died at Arlington. Mr Custis was the favorite grandchild of Mrs. Martha Washington, a scion of what is strictly entitled to be called one of the first families of Virginia, and himself an *eleve* of the father of his country, who, never the father of a family, was remarkably fond of children, perhaps because it was permitted him to unbend sometimes from his awful dignity in their presence. These various honors were somewhat an incumbrance to Mr. Custis, it is probable. At any rate, he did no more in life than attempt, with more or less success, to sustain them, keeping up a laborious and garrulous hospitality at Arlington, and painting some immense historical pictures, which not even the all-embracing charity of Mr. Benson J. Lossing can redeem from the suspicion of hideousness. It is probable that Mr. Custis never sought greatness, but if he had done so he would have been debarred by a stroke of fortune similar to that of the insignificant but witty Mendelssohn, who was the son of one great Mendelssohn, and the father of a still greater Mendelssohn. Mr. G. W. P. Custis was sandwiched between George Washington and Robert Edmund Lee, and his position in history is necessarily that of a very small conjunction between two very large substantives.

But this as it may, Mr. Custis had quite a firm sense of his own importance and a natural desire to transmit the memory of it to future ages. At the end of his blameless life he bequeathed his "Arlington estate, in the county of Alexandria, containing 1,104 acres," to his "dearly beloved daughter and only child, Mary Ann Randolph Lee, during the term of her natural life." Mary Ann Randolph Lee was the wife of Robert Edmund Lee. Custis will further provided that, "on the death of my daughter, Mary Ann Randolph Lee, all the property left to her during the term of her natural life I give and bequeath to my eldest grandson, George Washington Custis Lee, to him and his heirs forever, he, my said eldest grandson, taking my name and arms." No matter whether this gave Mrs. Lee's son a vested or contingent right it is quite apparent that the intention of his venerable and estimable grandfather was to transmit, as far as he could, to his descendants for several generations the possession of an estate which was much more valuable in the eyes of its historical associations than for its returns in money. As Mr. Custis died in 1857, it is scarcely possible that even a member of the Philadelphia Union League would endeavor to attach the suspicion of "disloyalty" to his skirts.

Mrs. M. A. R. Lee, a *femme covert*, thus had a life estate in this property in August, 1861, when Congress passed the bill imposing a direct tax upon insurrectionary districts. Under that act Virginia was taxed $937,522, and the tax levied upon the Arlington estate was set at $92.07. Further acts of Congress and regulations of the tax commissioners under these acts were promulgated, and finally, in 1864, the Arlington estate, long since in possession of the government, was sold for this tax bill of $92.07, by order of President Lincoln, bought in for the government for "war, military, charitable, and educational purposes," under the act of February 6th, 1863, which, however, was never paid nor even tendered to any person.

Mrs. Lee, at the time of sale, as also at the time of advertisement, was inside the Confederate lines, where her duty as *femme covert* constrained her to be. Nevertheless, when the Arlington property was offered for sale in default of taxes, a tender of the amount due was made by Mrs. Lee's connections in Baltimore and Washington. This tender the commissioners refused to accept, having ruled that no taxes, under the act of August 5, 1864, could be paid unless the tender was made by the immediate owner of the property in person. So, that, under this preposterous ruling, if a property belonging to an infant three weeks old was taxed, he could not appear by guardian, but must be fetched up mewling and puking in his nurse's arms, with the tax-bill and the money grasped in his chubby fist.

In this way the government got possession of this estate, worth $300,000. It has held possession of it ever since. About two hundred acres of the estate has been converted into a national cemetery; the remainder has been leased to freedmen or otherwise used by the government.

From Baltimore Gazette

Senator Eaton, of Connecticut.

Here is one public man to whom we tender our sincerest congratulations. We tender them the more freely because we have an idea that journalists nearer to his neighborhood will not venture to do so. The first Democratic Legislature that for many years had blessed Connecticut, in the exercise of their best discretion chose William W. Eston as the r Senator. They knew his record, and they knew him. Many of them were old enough to remember the day of ferocious folly when the portraits of two Connecticut Governors were turned to the wall or torn from their frames, and they remember, too, that in that dark day William W. Eaton was true to his and their principles, never quailed, never flinched. It was for this he was elected.

No sooner was this brave deed done than, in despair, the Radical press tried to get up the cry of Bourbonism and reaction, and what is far more to be regretted, some of the Liberal Republican journals took up the chorus, and assisted in the attempt to frighten the Connecticut Democracy from its fidelity. We do Mr. Eaton the justice to say that with all this adverse clamor, and with the suspicion he must have had as to its influence on weak-kneed visible friends, there was no white feather in his wing. There was no occasion for him to speak in the Senate, and yet he was not afraid to do. Then was it that, in view of the coming election, the howl began again, and to such an extent was it carried, that had the result of the canvass been different from what it is, the whole blame of it would have rested on Senator Eaton. Things turning out differently, the moral of it all is that Senator Eaton deserves, more than any one, congratulation. And the logic, that although he may hold on some matters extreme views—and such views, whether enunciated by Democrats or Republicans, are always dangerous—Connecticut even while many of the Democrats there, as numbers do elsewhere, believe in a policy of conciliation, stands by him and trusts him, because he is a true man.

Americans are a Nation of Dyspeptics.

We live fast, dissipate and fill early graves. We drink all kinds of alcoholic spirits, and swallow, without mastication, pork, grease, and every kind of life-destroying, system-clogging, indigestible food. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters will remove the evil effects, and the recovered patient, with pure, vitalized electrical blood flowing through his veins, will have a clearer head and a cooler judgment, which added to experience, will cause him to abstain in the future, as previous to the birth of her wretched child, she labored under an uncontrolable longing for the sight of blood. So gratify this strange desire, she was in the habit of going to the place where her husband carried on his business, and watching with delight the butchering of animals. She literally feasted her eyes on a spectacle which few women and not many men can calmly witness even when accidentally obliged to do so. Was not the mother's morbid love of blood transmitted to the soul. We believe it was, just in the same manner as the temporary fright of Mary became a permanent fright in James. Moreover, we are convinced that the future development of the science of heredity, now comparatively in its infancy, will unequivocally demonstrate that in the vast majority of cases the mental bent and moral inclinations of individuals are as clearly derived from their parents or remoter ancestors as are their physical peculiarities. How far this theory, when fully confirmed and generally recognized, should change our treatment of crime and criminals, is a matter we shall not undertake to determine. We simply advance these ideas for the exclusive benefit of those who, like Burns, are saying:

> "One point must still be greatly dark,
> The moving why they do it,
> And just as fondly we insist
> How far, perhaps they rue it."

New York Observer.

An Old Soldier of the Cross.

Georgia is a great State. Until the admission of Texas—Virginia, Michigar, Missouri and Georgia were the largest of our States, each having about sixty thousand square miles. Georgia has had a remarkable history. From the days of Oglethorpe down, she has had a succession of great men. In her civil life, her list of worthies is long and brilliant.

In her churches, too, she has had many wonderful men who have passed from earth. A long list of such men might be easily made. Some were Baptists, some Presbyterians, some Moravians, some Episcopalians, and some Methodists. The memories of these men are greatly cherished, especially by the neighborhoods or denominations to which they especially belonged. Some of them are historic characters.

But my object at present is to speak of a living man, who has risen to great eminence in one of the churches. You cannot be long in the State without hearing of him. You are soon asked if you know him, or have ever heard him preach. Some say they would rather hear him than any other living man. I have heard and was not at all disappointed. I hope to hear him again. A friend, who belongs to the same branch of the church with himself, said: "When I hear him I am satisfied that he is the best preacher I know, until I hear his son; then I like the son best till I again hear the father."

This remarkable man of God was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, on the 24th of March, 1785. While he was yet a boy his family removed Barnwell District, South Carolina. In his sixteenth year the Lord drew him with the chords of love and the bands of a man, and led him to behold the Lamb of God. His exercises of mind were strongly marked. His conversion was followed by an early profession of religion. Not long after this his family removed to Washington county, Georgia. In 1804 he was regularly authorized to preach. He dispensed God's words with much zeal and acceptance in many parts of South Carolina and Georgia for eight years. The old people on Lynch's Creek, Great Pedee, Oconee, and in other places, tell you of having heard him in childhood, or of hearing their parents talk of him. The cities of Columbia, Milledgeville, and Augusta, also have pleasing traditions of his early ministry.

Pretty early in the war of 1812 he became a chaplain in the army. It is seldom that he now meets with any of the heroes of that day. They have generally passed away. During the war he studied medicine, and after the war he attended the medical lectures in Philadelphia, took his degree of Doctor of Medicine, settled in Greensboro, Georgia, and practiced the healing art for six years. But it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps. God had other and better work for him to do. He returned to the pulpit with new zeal, and a determination to spend and be spent in proclaiming salvation. His labors have been chiefly in Georgia, though often rendering good service to the cause of God in other States, especially in South Carolina.

His early education was very imperfect. He went to school not more than six months. But his mind was active, eager and inquiring. He cried after knowledge, and lifted up his voice for understanding. He sought her as silver, and searched for her as for hidden treasure. Of course he found the knowledge of God. He has not slighted philosophical studies.—At times he has paid much attention to mental science. But his reading through life has been chiefly theological. The fountain of all-saving knowledge—the word of God—has claimed most attention.

In his constituted elements his mind seems to be a rare combination of the poetic and metaphysical. He has very unusual power of attention. For hours he can fix his thoughts on one subject. He is very happy in incorporating practical remarks with abstract thoughts. He thus makes a dry theme attractive to a promiscuous congregation. His style, far removed from meretricious ornament, is yet always neat and quite ornate. But he never so wreathes the sword in flowers as to hinder its cutting power. For mere ornament, he seems not to care at all. His figures are part of his argument. They explain his meaning and deepen the impression he seeks to make.

He has had one of the finest voices. It is now a little broken. But still it is pleasant. It is commonly clear, full and sonorous. For hours he speaks without weariness or change. He always gives pleasure and not pain by his manner of speaking. Of course he is natural. At times he says very terrific things in very solemn tones; but commonly his utterances are winning and tender.

His early ministry was attended with wonderful effects. At times he expresses concern that his ministry has not the *signs following* that once accompanied it. In this he is not alone. Others are much of the same mind respecting their labors.

This venerable man's piety is the charm of his character. The Bible, the Church and the Saviour are the themes of his thoughts. Outside of Christ's kingdom he appears to have no business. From him current events gain but a passing notice; but he will talk by the hour of the Church—past, present and to come. His old age is serene and cheerful, and the mellowed light of his long day promises a clear sunset and a blessed, glorious eternity.

His history is blessed; his person is blessed; his influence is blessed; thousands call him blessed. Yet should he read this (but for dates) he would never suspect that it was of himself he was reading. His humility hides his excellences from his own eyes.

Perhaps I ought to say that I have been writing of Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, the father of Bishop George Foster Pierce, both of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Pierce has been an active preacher for seventy years, and will, in a few days, be ninety years old. Grace, mercy and peace be unto him always!

From the St. Louis Republican.

King James and Jesse Pomeroy.

That ante-natal influences do effect the offspring, morally as well as physically, is generally admitted by all intelligent students of this curious branch of science. One historical illustration of the fact will suffice. James I., of England, was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Henry Stuart, Earl of Darnley. His parents were cousins, and, it is hardly necessary to say, scions of brave stock. Whatever faults the Stuarts had, they at least possessed more than a fair share of courage—all of them except the monarch we have mentioned. He was an arrant and notorious coward; so confessed himself, and was so regarded by friends as well as enemies. He always wore a quilted doublet, to protect him from assassination in his own palace; he lived in continual dread of plots and poisoning, and never could see a drawn sword without a violent fit of trembling almost equivalent to convulsion. Why was James I. so marked an exemption to the rule of courage which prevailed in the Stuart race? He was born on the 19th of June, 1565. Riccio was killed in Queen Mary's presence March 9th, 1565. A little more than three months, then, before his birth, his mother's eyes were shocked by the sight of flashing steel dipped in the gore of her friend and favorite. Is it any wonder her son was a chronic coward, and though sprung from a long line of warriors, did not dare look upon a sword?

The father of Jesse Pomeroy was, we believe, in early life a butcher. His mother states that for some time previous to the birth of her wretched child, she labored under an uncontrolable longing for the sight of blood. To gratify this strange desire, she was in the habit of going to the place where her husband carried on his business, and watching with delight the butchering of animals. She literally feasted her eyes on a spectacle which few women and not many men can calmly witness even when accidentally obliged to do so. Was not the mother's morbid love of blood transmitted to the soul. We believe it was, just in the same manner as the temporary fright of Mary became a permanent fright in James. Moreover, we are convinced that the future development of the science of heredity, now comparatively in its infancy, will unequivocally demonstrate that in the vast majority of cases the mental bent and moral inclinations of individuals are as clearly derived from their parents or remoter ancestors as are their physical peculiarities. How far this theory, when fully confirmed and generally recognized, should change our treatment of crime and criminals, is a matter we shall not undertake to determine. We simply advance these ideas for the exclusive benefit of those who, like Burns, are saying:

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BROOKLYN OR SODOM.

Dr. Talmage's Lecture Room Talk.

Reported for the Chicago Advance.

The time has come for some one to speak, and I take the responsibility, being as able as any man to endure the assault which such a step may provoke. People, referring to the famous law suit now in progress, say Brooklyn is under a cloud.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1875.

THE JUSTIFIABLE SUICIDE.

[illegible] on the hotter deck as we sailed out [illegible] a gentleman, one of the best [illegible] not ferocious look, a manner [illegible] tiger when they rouse [illegible] fair.

[illegible] even, when the cabin I was [illegible] ancient female on the oppo[illegible] with a look of terror—such a festival [illegible] on the passengers [illegible]

[illegible] in search of [illegible] which we will [illegible] Alexandria [illegible] Washington [illegible] Alexandria [illegible] Washington [illegible] Alexandria [illegible] Washington

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1875.

Wilmington District Conference

The time for holding the Wilmington District Conference of the M. E. Church, South, which was announced a few days since, to open at Magnolia, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May next, has been changed to the 26th, just one week later.

Illness of Our Neighbor.

We are sorry to learn that our upcountry friend Mr. Caldwell, of the Charlotte *Observer*, is suffering very much from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism; so much so, in fact, that he has temporarily suspended his labors on the *Observer*, and has been ordered to Statesville to recuperate. We shall be rejoiced to hear of his improvement.

The Carolina Centennial.

Under this head the Norfolk *Virginian* says: "The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, appreciating the Charlotte Centennial, was liberal enough to offer to take the Chambers' Fire Company to Raleigh and return for $3 per member. The Carolina Central charges $12 for the remaining distance."

Our neighbor confounds the Carolina Central Railway with the North Carolina Division of the Richmond & Danville R. R., once the North Carolina R. R. The Carolina Central, running West from Wilmington 240 miles, will take up fire and military companies from this city *free* of charge.

The Charlotte Centennial.

The citizens of Wilmington are, as a general thing, evincing considerable interest in the approaching Charlotte Centennial. A fund is being raised by private subscription to aid in defraying the necessary expenses, and there will be a large delegation present from this city. Among others we understand that there will be a pretty full turnout on the part of our fire department, there being some talk of taking up the fire steamer *Little Giant*, the new Hook and Ladder truck and the truck of the Fifth Ward Independent Bucket Company. We presume, of course, that there will be a strong deputation of each of the above Companies along with the machines. It is probable that the fire department of Wilmington will be better represented on the occasion than that of any of our sister cities.

County Commissioners.

A called meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held Monday afternoon, present, J. G. Wagner, Chairman *pro tempo.*, and Commissioners Morris and VanAmringe.

It was ordered that the Register of Deeds and Tax Collector be instructed to grant retail liquor licenses semi-annually.

Article 5, section 2, of the Constitution of North Carolina and chapter 134, section 2, of the laws of 1873-74, providing that 25 per cent. of the poll tax collected each year may be devoted to the support of the poor, it was therefore ordered that 12½ per cent. of the said poll tax collected for the year 1874, be applied to the support of the poor of the county of New Hanover and that the Clerk of the Board notify Elijah Hewlett, County Treasurer, of the said order.

The New Hanover Centennial Committee.

The gentlemen who have been selected by the Central Executive Committee of the County of Mecklenburg, and earnestly requested to act as an Executive Committee for the County of New Hanover, in aid of the approaching one hundredth anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on the 20th of May, 1875, will meet at the residence of Mr. F. W. Kerchner, this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock.

The gentlemen constituting the Executive Committee for the County of New Hanover are Messrs. W. A. Wright, J. A. Engelhard, A. M. Waddell, Junius Davis, E. D. Hall, Robert Strange, F. W. Kerchner, T. H. McKoy, S. L. Fremont, D. R. Murchison and W. H. Bernard.

This Committee has not as yet acted with as much energy as our friends in Mecklenburg should reasonably have supposed, and it is hoped that each and every member will be present at the meeting this evening, and that such measures will be then taken as will certainly secure appropriate action on the part of the county of New Hanover in connection with the celebration at Charlotte on the 20th of May next.

Mr. Hiden's Farewell Sermon

The First Baptist Church in this city was filled to overflowing last Sunday evening by those who had assembled to hear the farewell sermon of Rev. J. C. Hiden, Pastor of that Church. The congregation was not confined to members of that denomination, but every section and nationality in the city, Jew and Gentile alike, was represented on the occasion.

Mr. Hiden's text was from the General Epistle of Jude, 24th and 25th verses: "Now unto Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen." The discourse was eloquent and feeling and characterisic of the Pastor who had labored so faithfully in this vineyard for many years past. It evinced his affectionate regard for his people, more than one-third of whom had been baptized by him, and his solicitude for their future spiritual welfare. In alluding to his early departure from our city he stated that the movement was the result of long and earnest and prayerful consideration; that duty called him elsewhere and he could but obey its summons. He was listened to with the most earnest attention by the vast congregation throughout his entire remarks.

Mr. Hiden's departure from our city will leave a void not easily filled among the public at large and the people of all denominations, as well as in his own immediate religious family. He will carry with him many earnest and affectionate wishes for his future well-being, both temporal and spiritual.

The Charlotte Centennial.

It is earnestly pressed upon the Produce Exchange that at their meeting this day to make arrangements for the Centennial, they consider the hundreds of persons employed in the city who would like to participate in the grand celebration and make some arrangements for them. Suppose the day be declared a State Holiday and all employees be released from business on that day. Most of the members of the fire companies will be absent, nearly all the merchants also, and let those only be left at home who are necessary to protect the interests of their employers. Give all a chance to rejoice over the occasion, if they cannot go to the celebration. Let us make it a holiday in honor of the Old North State and the liberty she represents.

A joint resolution is passing through the Virginia Legislature accepting with thanks the bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson offered to the State by Hesekiah Hope, member of the British Parliament, and a bill appropriating $10,000 for receiving and placing the statue in position accompanies the

BRUNSWICK.

The Late Wesley Hodge, of Brunswick—Resolutions of Respect Adopted at a Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

Our correspondent L, at Smithville, informs us that the Board of County Commissioners of Brunswick county, at a meeting held by them last Monday, adopted the following preamble and resolutions in reference to the death of Wesley Hodge, Esq., of that county:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence in His inscrutable decrees to remove from our midst our associate County Commissioner, Wesley Hodge; and whereas, we wish to record upon the records of Brunswick county a testimonial of the high esteem in which he was held as a citizen and an efficient public officer; therefore be it

Resolved by the Board of County Commissioners now in session, That we lament his death as a calamity to our section and the people of the county, whose interest he was ever vigilant to protect; and we desire hereby to express our sense of his merits by inscribing this resolution upon the records of the county.

Resolved further, That the Clerk of this Board communicate to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions and express to them our sympathy in the loss they have sustained.

PRESS CONVENTION.

Grand Ball in Honor of the Occasion.

The eleventh of May being the time set apart for the meeting of the Press Convention in this city, a number of our enterprising gentlemen have concluded to give a Grand Ball at the Opera House, complimentary to the Editors of the State Press, who will visit us on that occasion. Active preparations are being made to mask the affair the grandest ever given within the borders of the State, and the following gentlemen have been appointed on the different Committees:

Managers—Capt. C. D. Myers, Chairman, F. W. Kerchner, Maj. J. H. Hill, Maj. M. P. Taylor, Dr. Wm. H. Green, Richard W. Andrews, J. H. Watters, E. S. Nash, O. McB. Holmes, Jas. I. McRee and William A. Williams, Jr.

Honorary Managers—Hon. Geo. Davis, Chairman, Hon. A. M. Waddell, Col. Wm. L. Saunders, Hon O. P. Meares, Hon. W. A. Wright, E. E. Burruss, Col. Robt. Strange, Dr. W. G. Thomas, O. G. Parsley Jr.

Reception Committee—Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, Chairman, Capt. D. R. Murchison, Capt. S. W. Vick, W. B. Binford, Maj. Graham Daves.

Death of Mrs. General Hardee.

Mrs. Mary Lewis Hardee, widow of the late General W. J. Hardee, died at St. Augustine, Florida, on the 6th of last month.

Mrs. Hardee was a daughter of the late Henry Lewis, Esq., of Pitt county, North Carolina, and sister of Colonel Ivey F. Lewis, formerly of this State but now a citizen of Alabama, and the hearts of many will be saddened when they learn that they shall see her face no more.

The Selma, (Ala.) *Echo*, speaking of Mrs. Hardee's death says:

The death of this most estimable lady will be learned with profound sorrow by her large number of friends and acquaintances in this city. She was universally admired and respected in this community, and she will be greatly missed by the society in which she moved. Her deeds of charity are many, and her many acts of kindness will long be engraved upon the memories of those who were beneficiary and recipients of them. To the bereaved family and the relatives of Mrs. Hardee, we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence. We learn that her mortal remains will be brought to this city for interment to-day.

A Record of the Past.

A gentleman of this city has just exhibited to us a very interesting record of the past ages. It is a "Catalogue of the Members of the Dialectic Society of the University of North Carolina," containing a full list of the members of that Society from its institution, June 3d, 1795, to the close of the year 1851. The catalogue was printed at the office of the *Weekly Post* in Raleigh, in 1852.

We find in its pages the names of many of our most honored citizens, a few of whom are now alive, the majority having passed to the farther shore. In the class of 1795 we find the name of Col. Maurice Moore; in 1796, that of Alexander Kirkpatrick; 1798, John R London and Hon John D Toomer, Judge Superior and Supreme Courts; 1801, Nathaniel Adams, Thomas Brown and Joseph H Watters; 1802, Wm B Meares and Lewis H Toomer; 1803, John B Brown, Thomas Davis and John Swann; 1804, William Hill, Speaker John D Jones, John Neale, Gov John Owen; 1805, William J Cowan, Dr F J Hill, Judge Samuel Spencer and Gen W Henry Watters; 1806, Rev Wm D Hooper, LL D; Charles J Wright and Frederick Jones; 1807, Joseph Eagles, William Moore and Alfins Walker; 1808, Frederick D Swann; 1809, Henry F Beatty, Robert G Green and Dr Ezekial Hall; 1810; Levin Lane, John Lord and Henry H Neale; 1811, Dr John Hill; 1813, Dr M J DeRosset, Junius A Moore, James H Walker, and Francis W Waddell; 1814, Rt Rev William M Green, D D, Bishop of the Diocese of Mississippi, Wm H Hill; 1815, Hardy L Holmes, Owen Holmes, Arthur J Hill, John L McNeill, Dr Wm J Harris; 1817, Dr F J Cutlar, Dr Silas H Wright; 1818, Rt Rev Thos F Davis, D D, Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina, Thos Hill and William Quince; 1819, Robert H Cowan, Hon William D Pickett Judge of Alabama, William Cowan; 1820, Daniel B Baker, Dr James H Dickson, Wm A Hall, Hardy Holmes; 1821, Dr Armand J DeRosset, Dr. John Walters, Dr John L Wright, Wm A Wright, Thomas Cowan, Maurice Q Waddell, Hugh Y Waddell; 1822, Dr. Isaac Baker, Dr Thomas Bunting, Dr John H Hill; 1823, James M McColl; 1824, Alfred Waddell; 1825, John P Gause, Junius C Dunbibin, Henry A London, Joshua G Wright; 1826, John P Brown, Alfred M Moore; 1827, Prof. J DeBerniere Hooper, F C Hill; 1830, Dr E A Anderson; 1831, F W Swann; 1833, A D Swann; 1834, Hon. Geo Davis, Dr W W Davis; 1835, P E Bradley, Col Thos D Meares; 1836, Jno. A Lillington; 1837, Dr R H Dickson, Duncan Sellars, Samuel Hall, Dr W H Hill, Marx E Lazarus; 1838, Dr W W Harriss, N H Quince, Dr A O Bradley, Thos H Lane, Col Gaston Meares; 1839, Dr W D Cowan, R B Hill, F J Lord, Dr Jno L Meares, Thos D Walker; 1840, John Cowan, Robert H Cowan, William Hill, John McLaurin, Dr J R Hewes; 1841, Owen D Holmes, V H Ivey, Thos C McIlhenny; 1842, John L Holmes, Dr W B Meares, R H Tate, T H Tate; 1843, Eli W Hall, Dr Geo Lillington, Jno D Moore; 1845, Jno C Corbett, Wm E Hill, Hon O P Meares; 1846, Hon A A McKoy, John Quince; 1847, Dr John Hill; 1848, Capt John L Wooster, F J Hill, Wm M Walker; 1849, John W Holmes, Gabriel Holmes, Dr W W Lane, Walker Meares, Dr A E Wright; 1850, David S Cowan, Col W L DeRosset, Col Jno D Taylor, Hon A M Waddell, S P Watters, Dr J C Walker; 1851, William E Anderson, W H Bettencourt, DuBrutz Cutlar, Dr W H Hall, Dr J Thomas Holden, Wm P Love, Capt James A Wright, Joseph Hill Wright.

Mohair chairs are going out of fashion, and we are glad of it. A mohair chiar is the worst thing in the world to sit on when drawing on a pair of

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT IS VEGETINE?

It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good sweet sleep. It is a panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier, a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "I try it; it has cured me."

Reliable Evidence.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. A. T. Walker, formerly pastor of Bow doin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounce it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In several debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER.

Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

The Best Evidence.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev E S Best. No person can doubt the testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative power of VEGETINE.

NATICK, Mass, Jan. 1st, 1873

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE as one of the great est value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seven teen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered to a most alarming degree by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought he was very low. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his recovery, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that an amputation could save him, as he had not strength enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed studies, thrown away the crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Although there is still some discharge from the opening where his limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,

E. S. BEST,
MRS L. C. F. BEST

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE

IS SOLD BY

All Druggists and Dealers

EVERYWHERE. 4w

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

--$20--

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE

Premium Bond

OF THE

N.Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least $20, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $50,000, or $10,000, or $5 000, or $3,000, &c., &c.

4th Premium Allotment, June 7, 1875.

5th Series Drawing, July 6th, 1875.

Circulars giving full explanation, will be sent free or charge on application.

For Bonds and full information, address without delay,

MORCENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

23 Park Row, New York.

Post Office Drawer No. 29.

Remit by Draft on New York City Banks Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order. april 8 81-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

GO BUY THE JACOBI AXE.

AND YOU ARE THEN SURE YOU HAVE THE BEST IS QUALITY.

Now in Stock and Constantly Receiving Additions:

Plows,
Hoes,
Shovels,
Spades,
Wheelbarrows,
Pitchforks,

ANVILS, BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS, Vices, Hammers, Trace Chains, Collars, Harness, Plow Steel, Bar Iron, Rims, Spokes, Hubs,

POTS,
SPIDERS,
OVENS,
SMOOTHING IRONS,
POCKET KNIVES,
TABLE CUTLERY,
REVOLVERS,
LONDON TWIST GUNS,
COOPER'S TOOLS,

And a Complete Stock of

HARDWARE,

NATHANIEL JACOBI'S
HARDWARE DEPOT,
NO. 9 MARKET ST.

jan 31

FINE ARTS.

Geo. R. Scott.

ARTIST IN CRAYON PORTRAITS.

Samples can be seen and Orders left at the Book Store of P. Heinsberger.

The Patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

march 19-tf

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.

For the Ladies.

I have returned from the North with a large and handsome stock of Millinery Goods—such as French Pattern Bonnets Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Silks and Straw Goods.

Having bought my Goods for cash, I can give my patrons special inducements, both in style and quality, at extremely low prices for cash only.

Mrs. A. D. BROWN,
Millinery Emporium,
EXCHANGE CORNER.

april 4 SUW

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.

The Carolina Household Magazine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY, choice Literature, will be issued from the columns of the MESSENGER OFFICE commencing with January, 1875. The first number will be ready for mailing by December 15th, and the present list will be published each succeeding month thereafter without interruption. No advantage will be neglected which either talent or time can command to render each issue agreeable and instructive, compounded of choice reading, by popular writers, both home and abroad.

The Carolina Household Magazine will be a large 28-page, eighty-four column monthly, hand-somely printed on tinted book paper and profusely illustrated. It is a thoroughly southern enterprise and its success is already fully assured. The publisher means to make it a first class monthly, that, once introduced in the family circle, is sure to be eagerly watched for and carefully preserved. Its "PORTRAIT GALLERY" will prove an attractive feature. The January number will contain a life-like picture of

EX-GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

and biographical sketch, to be followed in each succeeding number with photographs of other prominent statesmen, divines, &c

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

and each subscriber can make a choice of LITERARY PREMIUMS, LARGE ENGRAVINGS, size of each 21 x 30 inches, viz: "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," "The Madonna," or "King Lear Braving the Storm." Forwarded on receipt of the subscription price. Either of the Engravings is worth double the price asked for the Magazine.

☞ Any one sending a club of five will receive an extra subscription free. Single copies 20 cents, free by mail. Specimen subscription, without the Engraving, 8¢.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Address JULIUS A. BONDS, Publisher, dec 8 tf Goldsboro, N. C.

Notice.

Certificate No 909 dated November 9th, 1839, for fifteen shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, in the name of David Godwin, having been lost, application will be made to the President and Directors of said Company for a duplicate.

T. G. DREW, Attorney.
april 9 w4w

THE LANDMARK,

PUBLISHED AT

STATESVILLE, IREDELL COUNTY N. C.

IS THE

Leading Newspaper in Wester North Carolina.

IT IS THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER published in Iredell County—one of the largest and wealthiest counties in the State—and has attained a larger local circulation than any other ever heretofore published in the county.

Its circulation in Alexander, Wilkes, Ashe, Alleghany, Yadkin, Davie and Iredell, is larger than that of any two papers in the State combined; and is rapidly acquiring a strong foothold in Forsythe, Surry, Rowan and Western Mecklenburg.

It is the only paper in Western North Carolina that employs a regular canvassing agent, who is thus kept constantly before the people. Under this system a rapidly increasing circulation is the result, making the LANDMARK

The Best Advertising Medium in Western North Carolina.

Address,

"LANDMARK,"
Statesville, N. C.

dec 1

Christian Advocate

RALEIGH, N. C.

Rev. J. B. Bobbit, Editor & Publish'.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

Has the

Largest Circulation in the State.

Devoted to Religion, Literature, Science, News, and General Intelligence. Ar

The Organ of the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

It has its support, and the continued aid its Ministers, (all of whom are agents) towards increasing its circulation.

We offer no premiums. The ADVOCATE stands upon its intrinsic merits.

While it is Methodistic in doctrine, all contain news from all Churches, so as to make it a welcome visitor to the intelligent readers of all denominations.

Its wide and increasing circulation makes it a

Most Excellent Medium for Business Men Generally.

☞ Terms, $ [illegible] in advance; $1 or six months. [illegible] 17-tf

Tobacco, Snuff, Lye and Potash.

250 Boxes Chewing Tobacco,
20 Bbbls and Half-Bbls Snuff,
25 Cases 1 Oz. Snuff,
100 Cases Lye,
75 Cases Potash,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS

WEDDING CARDS neatly printed at this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"It is certainly the best of American Magazines." *Express, Buffalo, N. Y.*
"Its present popularity is the result of pure merit."—*Commercial, Pittsburgh, Pa.*
"There is not a dull page between its covers." *N. Y. Times*
"A model periodical."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Why not Subscribe for

THE GALAXY

FOR 1875.

IT IS THE

BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

No family can afford to do without it. IT GIVES MORE GOOD AND ATTRACTIVE READING MATTER FOR THE MONEY THAN ANY OTHER PERIODICAL OR BOOK PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTRY.

A New Serial by Mrs. Annie Edwards,

LEAH, A WOMAN OF FASHION, JUST BEGUN.

Also a Story by Prof. H. H. BOYESEN,

A Norseman's Pilgrimage,

To continue several months.

In the next No. will be commenced

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S NEW SERIAL Dear Lady Disdain.

A series of Articles by Prominent Southerners, on the

CONFEDERATE SIDE OF THE WAR, Not Controversial, will soon be commenced.

Interesting Sketches and Stories

in each No. by such writers as RICHARD GRANT WHITE, ALBERT RHODES, HENRY JAMES, Jr., JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE, ROSE TERRY, RICHARD KIMBALL and all the staff of BRILLIANT WRITERS which the GALAXY has attracted to itself, and who have made a bright mark on our current literature. THE SCRIBNER MISCELLANY, each month, is worth the price of the Magazine

Who would not give $4.00 to secure such a monthly visitor for the year 1875?

Subscribe at Once.

Send for our full Prospectus

WE PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE

It can be had, with either "Harper's Weekly or Bazar," or "Appleton's Weekly," for

SHELDON & COMPANY,
New York

Jan 14 1-4w

THE PEE DEE HERALD.

Published every Wednesday at

WADESBORO, ANSON COUNTY,

BY

JOSH. T. JAMES & CO.

Has a large and rapidly increasing circulation in the Pee Dee country in South and South Carolina.

Advertisers will find it the best medium in either of the sister States for reaching the farmers, planters and merchants.

The extensive local advertising patronage exhibited in its columns is the best evidence of its large and influential circulation.

☞ Specimen copies, with rates for advertising, sent free, postage paid, on application to the undersigned, editor at Wadesboro or Wilmington.

JOSH. T. JAMES & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors
45-tf

THE RALEIGH NEWS

DAILY AND WEEKLY

PUBLISHED BY

STONE & UZZELL.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS of the State of North Carolina. To the success of the Conservative party, the development of the hidden wealth of the State, the inviting emigration into our midst, and subserving the welfare of our people in everything that serves to make a State prosperous and independent.

ADVERTISING COLUMNS

will be found of great advantage, as both the Daily and Weekly circulate largely in every portion of the State. Rates moderate.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily, One Year.....$7 00
Weekly, " " 3

Subscribe for 1874.
STONE & UZZELL,
Proprietors
an 30 tf

Fee Dee Courier.

ARE THE MERCHANTS OF WILMINGTON aware that the Courier is the only Democratic paper published in Rockingham, and that it circulates extensively in Richmond, Montgomery and Anson counties?

Rates of advertising liberal and no extra charges made for changing advertisements weekly.

DUCKETT & ERVIN,
march 3-tf Editors

The Piedmont Press,

HICKORY, N. C.,

Is the only paper published in Catawba county, and has an extensive circulation among Merchants, Farmers, and all classes of business men in the State. The PRESS is a live, wide-awake Democratic paper, and is a desirable medium for advertising in Western North Carolina. Liberal terms allowed on yearly advertisements. Subscription $2 in advance.

Address MURRILL & TOMLINSON,
Editors and Proprietors
march 24 71-tf

SHELBY BANNER,

Published weekly, at SHELBY, Cleveland County N. C., at $1 50 per annum in advance; has a large and rapidly increasing circulation in nearly all the counties West of Mecklenburg. Also, an extensive circulation in the counties of Spartanburg, York and Union S. C. Has just been enlarged from a seven to a thirty-two column, and is now adorned with an entire new dress. *In politics are Democratic.* The Carolina Central Railway being now completed through to Wilmington, an interesting period in the Western Counties, the *Banner* is a most excellent advertising medium. *Rates moderate*

DURHAM & WEBB,
Editors and Proprietors.
feb 10 35-tf

The Spirit of the South

Is the *oldest* newspaper published in Rockingham and has the largest circulation of any paper published in the Pee Dee country, being read each week by at least 2 000 people, making it the *best advertising medium.* In politics it is *Free, Independent and Fearless*, the organ of no party or clique but is the champion of the People's Rights, being thoroughly devoted to the best interests of all.

Subscription only $2 a year, free of postage. Specimen copies mailed free on application. Rates of advertising very reasonable.

Address
SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH,
Rockingham, N. C.
march 11 60-tf

The Florence Pioneer,"

Published Weekly at

FLORENCE, DARLINGTON CO., S. C.

Terms $2 Per Annum in Advance.

Its large and daily increasing circulation in the Pee Dee country, and along the line of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad renders it an excellent advertising medium for the business men of Wilmington.

Monthly and yearly contracts made upon the most liberal terms.

WM. LITTLE,
Editor and Proprietor.
feb 26

The Enfield Times.

DANIEL BOND, Editor & Prop'r

C. C. DAVENPORT Associate Ed.

TERMS:—One Year, $2 00; Six Months, $1 00

One of the most interesting exchanges that comes to us from the Old North State.—*Baltimorean, Baltimore, Md.*

Judging from the first number, it will immediately take rank, editorially, with the first papers in the South.—*Norfolk (Va.) Journal.*

Shows an aptitude and ability in discussing important public questions, and evinces much enterprise in the general management and mechanical execution.—*Brownsville (Tenn) States.*

One of the neatest and best edited papers the State.—*Wilson, (N. C.) Plaindealer.*

The best printed paper in North Carolina.—*Spirit of the South, (N. C.)*

dec 27 Bus.

If Wilmington

IS ALIVE TO HER INTERESTS in East Carolina, her business men will advertise in

THE WASHINGTON ECHO,

a large and well established weekly newspaper, circulating extensively in the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pamlico, Pitt, Edgecombe and those adjoining. Rates Low.

WALT. P. WILLIAMSON, Late of Tarboro. E. GRAHAM, of Washington, Editors and Proprietors.

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY

"It is certainly the best of American Magazines." *Express, Buffalo, N. Y.*
"Its present popularity is the result of pure merit."—*Commercial, Pittsburgh, Pa.*
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WALT. P. WILLIAMSON, Late of Tarboro. E. GRAHAM, of Washington, Editors and Proprietors.

LOTTERY.

A FORTUNE FOR $1!

Positively the Last Postponement.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME."

Dame Fortune Helps Those who Help Themselves.

LEGALLY AUTHORIZED.

THE

TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION,

In aid of the Public Improvements in the City of Denison, Texas.

Will Give a

GRAND CONCERT,

MONDAY, May 31st, 1875,

And will Distribute to the Ticket Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS!

The concert and distribution of Gifts guaranteed to POSITIVELY take place on the above date or the

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

1	Capital Gift.....	$ 50,000
2	" "	25,000
3	" "	15,000
4	" "	10,000

Besides Gifts in proportion amounting in all to

$250,000.

Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert

AGENTS WANTED.

Liberal Commissions to Responsible Agents.

CLUBS.

Clubs can be organized in localities where we have no local agent, and a pro rata division of gifts drawn can be made. Send for special rates to clubs

HOW TO REMIT TO US.

Money sent at our risk when sent by Post Office Money Order, Draft, Express or Registered Letter.

☞ Orders for tickets sent direct to us promptly filled. ☜

Address us for circulars giving references a list of drawing, full particulars of the Texas Gift Concert, tickets, communications, and to whom all remittances of money to

A. R. COLLINS, Secty,
DENISON, TEXAS

N. B.—Orders or tickets amounting to $5 or over sent by express at our expense.

NEW AND NOVEL LOTTERIES!

$12,000	for	$2 00
$12,000	for	$2 00
$100,000	for	$20 00
$100,000	for	$20 00

Missouri State Lotteries.

On the 15th day of Each Month During 1875, will be Drawn the $2

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000.

☞ Tickets Only $2 ☜

Try a Ticket in this Liberal Scheme.

$1,200,000 IN PRIZES.

Capital Prize $100,000!

11 860 Prizes amounting to $1 100,000!

Will be Drawn.....June 30 1875
Will be Drawn.....Sept 30 1875
Will be Drawn.....Dec 31 1875

☞ Whole Tickets $10; Halves $10; Quarters $5 ☜

Orders payable in full and no postponement of drawings takes place.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
P. O. Box 2146 St. Louis, Mo.
75-tf

GUANO.

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO.

Last year I sold Genuine Peruvian Guano at the same price charged by Messrs. Robson, Hartsfield & Co., the General Agents of the Peruvian Government. It has continued to bring a very enviable commendation as a compensation for my services; and I am happy to say that all those who bought, acknowledge that it gave entire satisfaction. This year, owing to the more liberal discount allowed to purchasers of large quantities, I am enabled to sell not only at the same price we bought, but consumers in lots of 1 to 5 tons, but even chapter when in larger quantities, as I buy enough to obtain the largest discount, which I propose to divide with my customers in proportion to their orders; whereas, the